

INTERPERSONAL MEANING ANALYSIS IN SHORT STORY
OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN
THE REAL PRINCESS



ARTICLE OF PUBLICATION

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for Getting Degree of Education
In English Department

by:

LUSI AYU SETYOWATI

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SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

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APPROVAL

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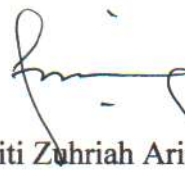
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Abstract

The research paper analyzes the interpersonal meaning realized in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*. The study aims (1) to identify the interpersonal meaning realized in the short story and (2) to reveal the speech function of language use in the short story.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the research is the interpersonal meaning analysis of clauses as exchange in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*. The data of this study is the clauses as exchange in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*. Data source used in this research are the documentation of the data research paper. The researcher uses observation and documentation in collecting data. The data are analyzed by using description method.

The text entitled *The Real Princess* by Hans Christian Andersen is categorized into the text which uses declarative mood type the most (98%) which indicates the position of the author as a provider of information and the readers as the recipient of information. The clauses in the text are said by temporal deicticity or finite tense the most (93%), while the modality deicticity only appears a little (7%) which indicates that the author has no right to persuade the readers because the genre of the text is narrative which functions only to entertain the readers. The personal pronoun which is mostly used in the text is the third personal pronoun (83%) and the first personal pronoun appears only a little (17%) which indicates that the participants in the text is not the author himself but the other people.

There are only two speech function found in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*, statement and question. Statement is mostly appeared in the text which reaches percentage 98% whereas question only reaches percentage 2%. So it can be concluded that the speech function used in the text is statement which functions to give information.

Keyword: *interpersonal meaning, mood, modality, pronoun, speech function*

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Abstrak

Karya ilmiah ini menganalisis tentang arti interpersonal yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek karya Hans Christian Andersen yang berjudul *The Real Princess*. Karya ilmiah ini bertujuan (1) untuk memperkenalkan arti interpersonal yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek dan (2) untuk mengungkap fungsi ucapan dari bahasa yang digunakan dalam cerita pendek.

Jenis karya ilmiah ini adalah karya ilmiah deskriptif kualitatif. Objek karya ilmiah ini adalah analisis arti interpersonal dari pertukaran klausa-klausa yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek karya Hans Christian Andersen yang berjudul *The Real Princess*. Data karya ilmiah ini adalah klausa-klausa yang saling tukar menukar fungsi yang terdapat dalam cerita pendek karya Hans Christian Andersen yang berjudul *The Real Princess*. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam karya ilmiah ini adalah dokumentasi dari data karya ilmiah tersebut. Peneliti menggunakan observasi dan dokumentasi dalam pengumpulan data. Data-data yang sudah terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode deskripsi.

Teks yang berjudul *The Real Princess* karya Hans Christian Andersen dapat dikategorikan ke dalam jenis teks yang menggunakan jenis mood deklaratif paling banyak (98%) yang mana menunjukkan posisi pengarang adalah sebagai pemberi informasi dan posisi pembaca adalah sebagai penerima informasi. Klausa-klausa dalam teks diungkapkan dengan temporal deicticity atau finite tense paling banyak (93%), sementara modality deicticity hanya muncul sedikit (7%) yang mana menunjukkan bahwa pengarang tidak mempunyai hak untuk mempengaruhi pembaca karena genre teks tersebut adalah naratif yang fungsinya hanya untuk menghibur pembaca. Personal pronoun yang paling banyak digunakan dalam teks adalah personal pronoun ketiga (83%) dan personal pronoun pertama hanya muncul sedikit (17%) yang mana menunjukkan bahwa tokoh utama dalam teks bukanlah si pengarang sendiri tetapi orang lain.

Hanya terdapat dua fungsi ucapan yang ditemukan dalam cerita pendek karya Hans Christian Andersen yang berjudul *The Real Princess*, *statement* dan *question*. *Statement* paling sering muncul dalam teks yang mana mencapai 98% sedangkan *question* hanya mencapai 2% saja. Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa fungsi ucapan yang digunakan dalam teks adalah *statement* yang memiliki fungsi untuk memberikan informasi.

Kata Kunci: *interpersonal meaning, mood, modality, pronoun, speech function*

A. Introduction

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a study of language that views language as two characteristics, systemic and functional. It is systemic because SFL uses theory of meaning as a choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system is interpreted as networks of interlocking options (Halliday, 1994: 14). It emphasizes meaning as the fundamental element in analyzing language. Language is also functional because it is designed to account for how language is used.

In the scope of SFL, there are fundamental components of meaning called metafunction. According to Halliday, the functional components are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning (1985: 13).

The ideational meaning is the meaning function to represent patterns of experiences. It enables human being to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of their experience of what goes around them and inside them.

The interpersonal meaning is concerned with the interaction between speaker or writer and listener or reader. Its function is to enabling of exchanging roles in rhetorical interaction: statements, questions, offers and commands.

The textual meaning is concerned with the organization of the text in which the experiential, logical and interpersonal are bound together into a coherent. On the other words, the textual meaning is meanings about the message for example foregrounding/salience; types of cohesion (Eggins & Slade, 1997:49).

The interpersonal functions play the role of setting up and maintaining social relations, and indicate the role of the participants in the communication (Halliday, 2002). The interpersonal metafunction comprehends a text's tenor or interactivity which is again comprised with three components: the speaker/writer persona (whether the writer or speaker has a neutral attitude, which can be seen through the use of positive or negative language) social distance (how close the speaker are) and relative social status (whether they are equal in terms of power and knowledge on a subject).

The researcher is interested in revealing the interpersonal meaning using mood structure. For example:

(1) There was once a Prince who wished to marry a Princess; but then she must be a real Princess.

The mood structure of the clause (1) can be drawn as follows:

There	was	once	a prince who wished to marry a Princess	
Subj	Fin	Mood Adjunct	Compl	
Mood			Residue	
but then	she	must	be	a real princess
	Subj	Finite	Predicator	Compl
	Mood		Residue	

The author uses a declarative mood in the clause (1) as it is a statement so the function is giving information to the reader. The author tries to state that there is existential process indicated by the word “there” as the subject of the clause. The clause (1) can be interpreted that the main participant is actually “a prince” who is the third personal pronoun, so the clause explains that the story is not about the author himself, instead of the other person. The finite “was” indicates that the event happens in the past time referring to the kingdom era. The complement “a prince who wished to marry a princess; but then she must be a real princess” indicates the existence of the participant (a prince) in the story. The modality “must” indicates the requirement of the princess the prince wishes to marry as this type of modality has meaning as high obligation.

The aims of this study are (1) to identify the interpersonal meaning realized in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess* and (2) to reveal the speech function of language use in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*.

To prove the originality of this study, the writer will show some previous studies that have been done. The journal of Ayoola, *Department of English University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria, 2013* entitled *An Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Some Selected Advertisements in Some Nigerian Newspaper* presents an interpersonal meaning analysis of selected adverts of two political parties during the last general election. The purpose of Ayoola’s journal is to find out how the politicians use language to express their view points to reflect the political context through advertisement. The finding of this journal is that the

interpersonal meaning of a structure does not always correspond with its lexicogrammar analysis as the political advertisers use various mood types to interact, negotiate, establish and maintain good relations with and as well change the behaviour of the readers. The similarity between this research and Ayoola's research is in the method of analysis which both use interpersonal metafunction to analyze the data. The difference between both research is in the object of the study. The object of this study is short story of Andersen while the object of Ayoola's research is political advertisements in some Nigerian newspapers.

To measure this study, there are several theories relate to this study. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a study of language. SFL views that language has two characteristics, systemic and functional. It is systemic because SFL uses a theory of meaning as a choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system is interpreted as network of interlocking options (Halliday, 1994: 14).

Language only has meaning when interpreted within its context. There are two contexts in which social meaning of language being made. They are context of culture and context of situation. This is stated by Malinowski in Martin, texts have to be understood in relation to their context of situation and context of culture (1992: 497).

In the scope of SFL, there are fundamental components of meaning called Metafunction. According to Halliday (1985: 13), the functional components are ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction and textual metafunction.

According to Halliday (1994: 68), it is through the interpersonal metafunction that people establish, negotiate and assume their position in social relationship, and it is concerned with clauses as exchange. The interpersonal meaning begins with defining basic speech role: giving information, giving goods-and-services and demanding goods-and-services, respectively called statement, questions and commands (Halliday, 1994:68).

B. Research Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method in purpose to identify the interpersonal meaning and to reveal the speech function of language use found in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*. The object of the research is the interpersonal meaning analysis of clauses as exchange in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*. The data used in this study are the clauses as exchange in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*. In this study, the writer uses observation and documentation as the processing of method of collecting data. Then, the writer describes the interpretation of interpersonal meaning and speech function found in the short story.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

There are 45 clauses as exchange found in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*. To enable the researcher to identify the relation among the participants in the short story, the following analysis has been done from the perspective of the interpersonal meaning by analyzing its use of Mood, Modality and Personal Pronoun. It can be explained below:

1. Interpersonal Meaning

a. Type of Mood

There are three types of mood, namely declarative mood, interrogative mood and imperative mood. There are only two types of mood found in the short story, they are declarative mood and interrogative mood. It is elaborated as follows:

1) Declarative Mood

Declarative mood is expressed by statement. The clause which is included into declarative mood is when the position of the subject is before the finite.

No : 01/dec/p15/pr1

Data : *There was once a Prince who wished to marry a Princess, but then she must be a real princess.*

There	was	once	a prince who wished to marry a Princess
Subj	Fin	Mood Adjunct	Compl
Mood			Residue

but then	she	must	be	a real princess
	Subj	Finite	Predicator	Compl
	Mood		Residue	

From the mood structure above, it can be found that there are two clauses in a sentence. First is *There was once a Prince who wished to marry a Princess*, second is *but then she must be a real princess*. These two clauses are statements. It can be identified by the position of the subjects (*there, she*) which is before the finites (*was, must*).

The interlocutor is the author of the story, addressing to the readers. **The relationship between the author and the readers is the author as the provider of information and the readers as the recipient of the information.** The author provides the information to the readers about the existence of the prince as the main participant in the clauses above. The other information is that the prince had desire to marry a real princess.

2) Interrogative Mood

Interrogative mood is expressed by question. The clause which is included into interrogative mood is when the position of the subject is after the finite.

No : 20/introg/p16/pr9

Data : *Wasn't this a lady of real delicacy?*

Wasn't	this	A lady	Of real delicacy
Fin	Subj	Compl	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

From the mood structure above, it can be found that there are only one clause in a sentence. The clause is a question. It can be identified by the position of the subject (*this*) which is after the finite (*wasn't*).

The interlocutor is the author of the story, addressing to the readers. **The relationship between the author and the readers is the author as the recipient of the information and the readers as the provider of information.** The author demands the readers to respond the opinion of the author about the lady of real delicacy. The author thinks that the real princess is the one who has the delicate sense of feeling, then the author asks to the readers whether the readers agree or not with the opinion.

b. Modality

Modality is classified into Modalization and Modulation.

1) Modalization

Modalization is the proposition modality used in a clause that explores the exchange of information. Modalization has two kinds of intermediate possibilities, namely probability and usually.

No : 03d/modlzn/p15/pr1
Data : *for now one thing, now another, **seemed** to him not quite right about the ladies.*

The datum 03d above contains the modal finite **seemed** which carries the degree of middle probability. The participants are the prince and the ladies. The judgment of the prince to the ladies is negative as the prince was sure enough to decide that the ladies were not the real princess. The relationship between the prince and the ladies is the prince has higher degree than the ladies as the prince declared his decision that the ladies by his own side without asking for anyone's suggestion.

2) Modulation

Modulation is the proposal modality used in a clause that exchanges goods and services. Modulation has two kinds of intermediate possibilities depending on the speech function of command or offer. In command, it is degrees of obligation, while in an offer, it is degrees of inclination.

No : 01/modltn/p15/pr1
Data : *There was once a Prince who wished to marry a Princess, but then she **must** be a real princess.*

The clause above contains modal finite **must** which carries the degree of high obligation. There is a relationship between the author and the prince as the participant in the clause above. The judgement of the author to the prince is positive as it is just fine for the author that the prince obligated something to other people. It is usual because mostly prince has power due to higher degree to obligate something to other people.

c. Personal Pronoun

There are three types of personal pronoun, namely first personal pronoun, second personal pronoun and third personal pronoun. There are only two types of personal pronoun found in the short story, they are first personal pronoun and third personal pronoun.

1) First Personal Pronoun

The first personal pronoun includes I, my, me, we, our, and us.

No : 10a/fpp/p15/pr4
Data : **We** *shall soon see that.*

The subject in datum10a is “we” which is the first personal pronoun. **We** in this case is not showing the involvement of the author in the scene of the story. **We** in the clause above shows the character in the story together with other characters.

2) Third Personal Pronoun

The third personal pronoun includes they, their, them, he, his, him, she, her, it, its. In the text, personal pronouns used the most is the third personal pronoun.

No : 01/tpp/p15/pr1

Data : *There was once a **Prince** who wished to marry a **Princess**, but then **she** must be a real princess.*

The third personal pronouns are mostly used in the text. Therefore, the main character/participant of the text is not the author himself but the other person. So the author is not involved at all as the character in the story.

2. Speech Functions

Speech functions found in the short story are statement which functions to give information and question which functions to ask/demand for information.

a. Statement (to give information)

No : 18/s/p16/pr8

Data : *The Prince accordingly made her his wife; being now convinced that he had found a real Princess.*

The clause above is declarative clause so the clause is a statement. The clause gives information about the decision of the prince to marry the princess who was the real princess.

b. Question (to ask for information)

No : 20/q/p16/pr9

Data : *Wasn't this a lady of real delicacy?*

The clause above is interrogative clause so the clause is a question. The clause asks for information about the opinion of the author about the lady of real delicacy. The author thinks that the real princess is the one who has the delicate sense of feeling, then the author asks to the readers whether the readers agree or not with the opinion.

From the data analysis, the researcher provide the discussion in form of recapitulation of the data analysis. The recapitulations are shown as below:

Table 1

The Percentage of Mood Type

No.	Mood Type	Occurence	Precentage
1	Declarative Mood	44	98%
2	Interrogative	1	2%
3	Imperative	-	-
	Total	45	100%

Table 2

The Percentage of Modality

No	Deicticity	Occurence	Precentage
1	Temporal	55	93%
2	Modality	4	7%
	Total	59	100%

Table 3

The Percentage of Personal Pronoun

No	Personal Pronoun	Occurence	Precentage
1	First	8	17%
2	Second	-	-
3	Third	39	83%
	Total	47	100%

Table 4

The Percentage of Speech Function

No	Speech Functions	Occurence	Precentage
1	Statement	44	98%
2	Question	1	2%
3	Offer	-	-
4	Demand	-	-
	Total	45	100%

D. Conclusion

From the research finding and the discussion of interpersonal meaning and speech functions found in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*, the researcher concludes that first, by analyzing the type of mood which finds that the declarative mood is mostly used in the text, it reveals the relationship between the author and the readers. The author as the interlocutor is the provider of information and the readers is the recipient of information. By analyzing the modality which finds that the modal finite is less used in the text than finite tense, it reveals the position of the author to the readers. The author has no right to persuade the readers because the genre of the text is narrative which functions only to entertain the readers. By analyzing the personal pronoun which finds that the third personal pronoun is mostly used in the text, it reveals the involvement between the author and the participants inside the text. The author is not involved at all as the character in the story. The main character/participant of the text is not the author himself but the other person.

Second, there are two speech functions found in the text, they are statement and question. The analysis has found that statement mostly appears in the text whereas question only appears once which indicate that the main function of the text is to give information.

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